Amusements and Meetings Co-Night.

LYCEUM THEATRE-2 and 8:15; "Children's Pinafore." MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8: "H. M. S. Pina-BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8: "Salsbury's Troubadours."

STANDARD THEATRE-2 and 8: "H. M. S. Pinafore."

UNION SQUARE FREATRE-2 and 8: "Horrors."

WALLACK'S THEATRE-1:30 and 8: "Mass Gwilt."

Cooper Institute .- 3 p.m.: Laughing Gas Exhibition. KOSTER & BIAL'S-Concert.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Concert.

NEW-YORK AQUARICM-Day and Evening.

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Onsiness Nollies.

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### New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Chippendale and Insulaire were the winners at Ascot yesterday. - All taxes in Cuba are to be paid in gold. === The Senatorial Committee at Versailles opposes the return of the French Legislature to Paris. The final deposits for the Hantan-Elliott boat race have been paid, === The British Government is about to decide that Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, of Quebec, shall not be dismissed, DOMESTIC.-The Point Breeze fire has broken out

a second time, with the result of burning 3,000 feet of wharves and much other property. \_\_\_\_ The Republicans of the United States Senate held a cancus yesterday, and resolved to oppose the new Army and Judicial bills as a matter of principle. The Democrats of the Senate held a cancus to decide whether to call up the Warner Silver bill; Mr. Bayard threatened to resign the chairmanship of Finance, and a special committee was appointed to decide what to do. - Miss Lily Duer testified in her own defence yesterday in regard to the shooting of Miss Hearn, ..... The Chicago Commercial Club is being hospitably enter-

tained in Boston. Congress.-In the Senate vesterday the Army bill was read a second time; the Legislative bill was taken up, and Mr. Blame made it the object of much criticism, which irritated the Democrats and filled the Chamber with roars of laughter; general good humor was finally restored, and the bill was passed; Mr. Wallace called up the Supplementary Judicial bill, but on motion of Mr. Conkling the bills were introduced, including one in relation to ocean cables by Mr. Morton, and one for the sale of the old New-York Post Office by Mr. Gibson.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The body of Mrs. Hull was buried at Plainfield, N. J.: the police have not succeeded in getting any clew to the murderers. Samuel Goodman explained the New-York Central's system of special rates to the Assembly Committee; it was decided by the Joint Executive Committee of the Railways to restore schedule rates for passengers. === General Ewing gave his views. Mr. Weed quotes this morning, with views of Ohio politics, === The residents of Elizabeth, N. J., held a meeting to devise means of paying the city's debts. = A committee from the churches presented a remonstrance against Sunday trains to the Manhattan Company. An important arrest was made at the Hope burglary trial. = Commencement exercises were held at the Priends' Seminary, and class day observances took place at Packer Institute. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 88.96 cents. Stocks opened bnoyant and active for some. lost later declined, and closed weak.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler and fair weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 82°; lowest, 65°; average, 7212°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

It is quite appropriate that the Spofford investigation should taper off with an ineffective specimen of the red-headed liar. None of the Louisiana shades help Mr. Spefford's complexion much.

General Thomas Ewing declares elsewhere that finance will be the principal issue of the Ohio campaign. It is needless to add that the finance will be of Mr. Ewing's kind, and that the decent hard-money Democrat will probably undergo the hardest strain his conscience has ever known.

The report of the British Parliamentary Committee that the electric light may be used economically for public but not for domestic purposes, is sufficiently favorable to encourage further experiments with the view of adapting it to general uses. The opinion of this committee will doubtless have great weight, since it is based on the evidence of the first scientists in England.

The Washington dispatches leave no doubt of the President's purpose to veto the Judicial Appropriation bill. There seems to be as little question, in the minds of persons very well informed, that, if Congress adjourns without passing a proper Judicial bill, the President will call another extra session at once. It would be well for the members who are already beginning to sizzle in the Washington heat to reflect upon this, and to be wise in time.

The appearance of the Comédie Française in London is the great dramatic sensation of the year in that capital-indeed, of many years; for, as our London letter shows, the insular prejudice which some years ago condemned this famous company, on a former has now given way to intense interest result from the success of either of the others. only to call out their full vote to succeed. visit, to play to half-empty houses, and admiration on the part of the British The main object of the Cipher party is to Moreover, Democratic calculations are based

say of this change in sentiment and of the extraordinary demand for the privilege of kill a candidate is to make it obviously imwitnessing this series of representations, that possible for him to be elected. The manœuno space is left for an account of the actual reception of the players and their playing. This will be had hereafter. Meanwhile it is instructive to observe the increased catholicity of sentiment in England upon dramatic questions denoted by this reception of the great French company.

It must be admitted that the prospect of discovering the murderers of Mrs. Hull is not a bright one, at present. This is the fourth day since the deed was committed, and the police are as far as ever from obtaining any clew to the guilty persons. It does not follow, however, that the Hull murder is to pass into local history with other crimes whose authors have never been revealed. That prediction was freely made, it must be remembered, of the Manhattan Bank robbery, and yet when the public had fairly forgotten that crime, the police, who had been working diligently but quietly for months, suddenly emerged into the light of day with a whole brood of burglars in their grasp. It is to be hoped that the Mayor will carry out his reported purpose of offering a reward. This shocking crime ought not to go unpunished, for the sake of general tranquillity, and every proper means should be used to stimulate exposure, and perhaps betrayal of the dreadful secret.

The President was certainly justified when he rebuked Congress for introducing general legislation into appropriation bills, and it is difficult to see why he would not be justified in condemuing the passage of appropriation bills which are almost unintelligible, and can only be amended by the exercise of great sagacity and after careful investigation. This is what Congress has practically just done in passing a Legislative Appropriation bill which is simply a brief reënactment of last year's bill, with a large number of explanatory clauses and amendments added. The result is such a jumble of provisions that Mr. Beck, who had charge of the measure, admitted that it was bard to say what any one clause appro-'priated;" and when Mr. Blame tried to amend the bill in a certain particular, no one could discover where the amendment ought to go. Perhaps the country would prefer that the Treasury should go to work, with pencil and slate, rather than that there should be a veto and still more of Congress; but this must nevertheless be considered to be a loose and dangerous method of legislation.

We publish this morning the first of a series of papers written by Mr. Oliver Johnson, their subject being "The Fall of Slavery." They will contain the reminiscences of one who bore a conspicuous part in the agitation which ended only with emancipation. It was hoped at one time that Mr. Garrison might be persuaded to undertake a somewhat elaborate history of this great moral agitation; and after him, no one can be better fitted for the work than Mr. Johnson. The recent death of the eminent leader of the original Abolitionists has revived the memory of their first struggles and sufferings; and the narrative of Mr. Johnson will show how little they were dismayed by persecution, and with what manly, and it must be added womanly, persistence they devoted themselves to the cause of humanity. Nobody could be better informed than the writer, and he may be trusted to tell the whole truth, as it presents itself from his own points of view. Current events have warned us that the contest is not entirely completed, and that work remains even for the present generation. Even now a history of the fall of slavery will be wholesome reading.

leading commercial nations on the use of Senate adjourned. == In the House several new silver as a part of the currency of the world shall not be lost through the unwise pretensions of our silver extremists. It would not be difficult to raise again such a clamor as we had last year, and to lose thereby our chance. Mr. Thurlow Weed, from whom we print a long and interesting letter this morning, has never been one of the impracticables, although we have been impelled to sharp dissent from some of his much respect, the views of Mr. Williamson. the great Liverpool grain merchant. He will be interested, therefore, in knowing that Mr. Williamson, quite recently, in a conversation with the Editor of THE TRIB-UNE, expressed the opinion that nothing was so injurious to the chance for silver remonetization in Great Britain as the belief that the silver party in the United States would force free comage; and that nothing would so help silver in Great Britain as a temporary suspension of all silver coinage in the United States. We print, also, a letter from Mr. Williamson, this morning, which is noticeable, not only for its estimates of American opinion, but also for its positive declaration for the old ratio between the two metals. To make that ratio permanent, the one thing essential is that the agreement to it among the great commercial nations should be general. From this we hardly think that Mr. Williamson would dissent. From our point of view, at any rate, nothing seems clearer than that the nation which undertakes to stand alone in overvaluing silver must prepare to lose its gold, and take its place thenceforth with the silver nations of South America and Asia. In union in this matter, and in union only, is there strength.

DEMOCRATIC DIVISIONS. "United we fall, divided we stand," appears to be the motto of the Democrats. At present there seem to be four Democratic parties. There is, first, the Last Ditch party. of which Mr. Samuel Cox is a representative, which swore that it would never yield, and has distinguished itself during the last week by voting against all appropriations to carry on the Government, Second, there is the Back-down party, honorably represented by Mr. Bayard, who believes that the Demoerats have made a gross blunder, and urges them to retire openly and promptly from their untenable position. Third, there is the Crawlout party, led by Mr. Thurman, who urged his friends into the contest with the President, hoping that Mr. Hayes would yield, and has lately been seeking with pathetic earnestness for some small hole of escape through which he and his party may creep. His highest aim, at present, is to save a flimsy pretext for claiming that he has not backed down, Finally, there is the Cipher party, led by Mr. Tilden, whose purposes are hidden in cipher telegrams, and whose methods are best known to those who roll the barrel of money from place to place. Harmony between these four factions seems to be impossible, particularly as each is aware that its extinction will it would appear that the Republicans still have

public. Our correspondent finds so much to kill off all other Presidential candidates except Governor Tilden. The surest way to vres of the Cipher party have been shrewdly directed to make it impossible for the Democrats to elect Mr. Thurman, or Mr. Bayard, or Mr. Davis. The question remains whether the folly of the party has not been permitted to run so far that it has become impossible for it to elect anybody. The more rope the Democratic leaders have the more surely they hang themselves. But the blundering propensity and the disloyal spirit of the party have been encouraged so far that it is doubtful whether any Democratic candidate has a chance of success.

The main object of the Last Ditch party was to prolong the session, and secure the success of sundry jobs and the passage of various bills assailing the public credit. The jobbers and the repudiators form one party, and it is not a small one, as Democratic votes in the House and in caucus have proved. At one late Democratic caucus, it is said that the irreconcilables-in other words, the men who want to plunder the country and bankrupt the Government-were beaten by only two majority in the House delegation. These men represent railroad jobs, canal schemes, projects, printing knaveries, unlimited jobs, paper money by cart-load, and general bankruptcy and ruin. It was supposed that they were in earnest and had pluck. They threatened to prevent faith. the passage of any appropriation bill that the President would sign, and declared that they would filibuster or vote with the Republicans, if need be, to that end. About a score of them are still engaged in denouncing compromise, and voting against appropriations. The rest bave backed down at the command of a

Democratic cancus. The main object of the Back-down party is to get back to a position which Democrats of decency and patriotism can hold without self-Bayard do not hesitate to show that they share performances of the Democratic party. The trouble is that they lack the courage to make their convictions felt. Here and there one dares to speak frankly, in the privacy of caucus. Very few dare to vote, in open House or Senate, as become patriotic and law-respecting citizens. Hence extremists run over these moderate and conservative gentlemen, sneer at them continually, and mark them for political ostracism hereafter. It never pays to have any convictions, if with them a man has not the pluck to fight for them.

As for the Crawl-out party, its aim is to escape, if possible, the consequences of a fatal blunder. It is stated that Mr. Voorhees attacked Mr. Thurman savagely, in a recent Democratic caucus, and that Mr. Thurman replied pathetically, saying that he had more at stake than any other man in the success of the course which he advised, since its failure would end his political career. The wonder is that he did not count the cost before he pushed his party into an extra session. To get out now with any kind of evacoercive and revolutionary policy has not been can govern this country!

HOW THE FIGURES LOOK IN OHIO. Time enough has passed since the nominating conventions in Ohio were held to enable observers to form a fair estimate of the effect of each upon public opinion. The disappointment which nominations always bring to the time. friends of defeated candidates has passed, and fought, with determination and unsparing crowned their efforts in Osio when the voters have been fully aroused. There are 660,000 voters in the State, and over 330,000 of them are Republicans. But when the contest is dull and uninteresting, and busy but conscientious voters by the thousand find no reason for a sacrifice of their time, it always turns out that the Republicans lose largely, and they sometimes lose the State.

It is timely to observe this peculiarity of Ohio elections, because the Democrats and Greenbackers have been proclaiming that their success is certain if they can unite the vote of the two factions. In 1878, they say, the Republican plurality was only 3,150, while 38,300 votes were cast for a Greenback ticket. The Democratic and Greenback votes together would have carried the State by a majority of 35,000. Therefore, say these calculators, it is certain that Ewing, who can get nine-tenths of the Greenback vote, will be elected. Unhappily for these people, they are as crazy at figures as they are in finance The Democratic candidates in 1878, together with the Greenback candidates, polled only 309,298 votes-21,000 less than the vote cast for Hayes in 1876. The secret of the whole matter is that 70,000 voters neglected to vote in 1878, and a large proportion of them, as usual, were Republicans. There were especial reasons at that time, as all remember, for a falling off in the Republican vote. Many stalwart men were displeased at the course of the Administration toward the South. It was a time of much stringency in business, and failures had multiplied alarmingly because of the repeal of the Bankrupt Act, but many persons attributed all the troubles in business to the preparations for resumption. The Republican party did not make such exertions, in the October elections, as it would have made had it realized that a gain of a few members of Congress would have deprived the Democrats of power to organize the House. After a comparatively dull campaign, forty or fifty thousand Republicans neglected or refused to vote. The Democrats and Greenback men polled a larger proportion of their strength, and yet their aggregate vote was not enough to succeed if the Republican strength had been exerted. The following comparison of the votes in October and in November, 1876, with those in October, 1878, will show how wild are the Democratic calculations based upon the last election :

Nove'br 1876. October 1876. 330,698 323,182 3,057 1,636 274,120 270,966 Greenback vote...... Prohibition vote..... 1,863 Total...... 633,062 | 659.771 | 589,100

Notoriously, a large majority of the Greenback votes were east by Democrats. But if half of them had been east by Republicans, beside all the increase of the Prohibitory vote.

upon the theory that all the Republican Greenback votes can be secured for Ewing, without losing any votes of hard-money Democrats. Every sane man knows that this will prove impossible. General Ewing will be fortunate if he succeeds in getting as many as 5,000 votes from men who have been Republicans, on account of their Greenback proclivities. But he will be a thousand times more fortunate if he does not lose twice as many votes of Democrats who detest his heresies, and dread the destructive Communistic spirit to which the party appeals in his nomination.

The Republicans of Ohio, therefore, have before them a struggle in which proper exertion, and manly fidelity to their principles, will assuredly be crowned with success. They are not permitted to dodge the financial issues, if they would, and we hope that none are left who would if they could, since the magnificent success of resumption. The nomination of Mr. Ewing was intended to force that question upon the voters of Ohio as above all others to be decided by their votes. It will be impossible for him or his friends to make any effort whatever, without assailing resumption, defending his hostility to it, and appealing to the Greenback voters for support. The Republicans will be compelled to meet their opponents on that ground, sooner or later, and they have learned by experience that the State of Ohio, in a square issue on financial questions, can always be trusted to decide in favor of honest money and public

HASTY LEGISLATION. The lediana Legislature at its last session furnished an illustration of the readiness with which the average lawmaker seizes the club of the Be-it-enacted, and the unskilfulness with which he sometimes wields it. An oxteam having been run over by a train at a railroad crossing during the session, the Legislature hurried to enact a law requiring that locomotives should sound their whistles for contempt and public scorn. Men like Mr. not less than eighty rods at every crossing, the penalty in violation being fixed at from the disgust which the public feels for the later \$10 to \$50, for which the engineer is held personally liable. The law has just gone into effect, and the locomotive engineers are giving the people of the State a grand whistling benefit. Schools have had to be dismissed, runaways have increased, people go about with their fingers in their ears, and conversation has to be carried on with slate and pencil. It is even doubted if the vociferous Voorhees could be heard upon the stump. This, however, is counted among the advantages of the law; next, if net superior, to the good accomplished in saving ox-teams. In general, the screeching is a nuisance; it scares horses, sours milk, and prevents the conundrums of women, whose husbands come home late, from being heard by those to whom they are addressed.

In these respects this hasty enactment can be used for purposes of illustration by the opponents of over-legislation. But there is mother side to it. The opponents of overlegislation everywhere insist upon having legislative sessions only at long intervalsbiennially at the oftenest. Now the Indiana Constitution is already up to the standard of sion or dodge, so that it can be said that the this requirement, and the Legislature of that State has only biennial sessions. But the a failure, is the object of these unhappy men. | marryrs to this infernal racket are exceed-And the great Democratic party, composed of | ingly anxious to have another session as soon four such factions as these, imagines that it as possible to repeal the obnexious law. They say that in two years-if they have to wait that length of time-they will be deafened; and they clamor for immediate relief. Measnres have been taken to test the constitutionality of the law, but meantime the wary engineer takes no chances, but whistles out his eighty rods, and gives good measure every

This state of affairs lends a new interest to the two parties have had time to get into an old question in social science, relative to fighting trim. It is a good omen that voters the function of law-making-whether upon It is much to be hoped that the growing of every shade are thoroughly aware of the the whole it is better to have infrequent opportunity for securing an agreement of the importance of the coming struggle. This is Legislative sessions, in order to avoid the not to be a dull campaign. It will be botly | dangar of week and bad laws, or frequent sessions in order to repeal them as soon as effort, by both parties. To the Republicans their effect is known. We should commend this is a good sign. Victory has always this question to the consideration of the debating societies in Indiana, where it could be discussed with knowledge, except for the fact that under the existing law debating socicties have no chance. The law is in many respects a calamity. Unless some change is made in it, or the trains are all stopped on certain days, the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks will have to go out of the State to be interviewed; and we take it upon ourselves to say that without an interview with Mr. Hendricks at least once a fortnight this whole country would be very sad. Then suppose, on account of the infernal din, he shouldn't be heard when he declines-as he has been in the habit of doing once in ten days-the nomination for Vice-President. We shudder at the thought. All business would stop and everybody would say, "What has become of "Hendricks?" and likely as not he wouldn't be nominated.

Really the Legislature ought to be called together and the law repealed. There'll be a campaign on shortly, and no man, unless it is the venerable William Allen, can talk against a thousand locomotives. And William Allen can't run the entire campaign alone.

RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS.

The late James Fisk being asked to subscribe to the erection of a fence around a cemetery, refused on the ground that it was a useless expense to wall in a graveyard; for, be irreverently added, those that were out did not wish to get in, and those who were in could not get out. Somewhat like this is a principle of law lately formulated by our Marine Court for the instruction of railway managers and the encouragement of travellers. It is to the effect that, in dealing with a person who attempts to enter the trains contrary to the rules of the company, they may keep him out before he gets in, but after he is in he cannot be put out. The story of the case is hat a traveller for the Harlem Railroad, having a commutation ticket, and therefore not needing to visit the ticket office, assumed to go into the train at a gateway on Forty-second-st., which stood open and was handier for him than to go through the passengers' waiting-room, but was for the employes only. Nothing but a placard opposed his entrance, and he had fairly reached the steps of the car when the watchman collared him and pulled him back. He produced his ticket, but this was not deemed satisfactory. He was ejected with some violence and made to go around and enter through the passenger-room. Now he has recovered \$200 damages. The Court says that the company may prevent, by force, travellers from entering by a gateway that is forhidden to them, but that a passenger who has entered without opposition cannot be turned out because he entered through the wrong door.

The Jersey City Ferry Company sustained a similar judgment a few years ago. It was when the rule was comparatively new forbidding foot passengers to enter by the gateway

through the passage by the ticket office. A passenger who did not know the rule and dragged him back. He showed his ticket, but was put off the boat notwithstanding, and made to go around. He also recovered \$200 damages, and the Supreme Court said that if the jury had awarded two or three times that amount no fault would have been found.

There are a couple of "ladies'-car" decisions which illustrate the same rule. In one the lone bachelor crowded past the brakeman who was guarding the entrance to the ladies' car, and the brakeman dragged him back and put him off. The Court held that that was lawful; the company had the right to appropriate a special car for ladies and gentlemen with ladies, and to station a guard to exclude others, and the guard might use such force as was necessary to carry out the regulation. In the second case there was no guard, only a placard; the passenger entered peaceably and unopposed; but when the conductor came through and detected the intruder, he had him put out. The Court held this was going beyond the law. After the passenger had been allowed to enter and take his seat he could not be expelled.

M. D., SHOEMAKER, M. C.

There died a few weeks since in Trenton, N. J., a man whose career had been somewhat remarkable, for he was by trade a shoemaker, graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, and was twice elected to the House of Representatives, serving in the XXXIId and XXXIIId Congresses. Then he went back to his shop and his shoemaking. When his will was admitted to probate on the 9th inst. it was found that he had given his library and bookcases to the use of the teachers and pupils of the public schools of Trenton, and to that of the apprentices and mechanics of the city. His real estate was also given to the trustees of the public schools, the income to be expended in the purchase of books for the library. Charles Skelton, for such was his name, set forth in his will that "truth is always preferable to falsehood"; that "life is too earnest and time too precious to be wasted on fictions that give no knowledge"; and furthermore that "a single great practical truth is of more value than all the fictions ever invented by novelists." Whereupon he directs that none of the money given by him shall be expended in purchasing novels; but that the books bought for the library shall consist of " works and treatises on the acts and sciences, especially on mechanics, engineering, mathematics, astronomy, geography, chemistry, natural philosophy, architecture, history, travels, and biography.5 Of "mere tales and works of fiction"he will have none. Furthermore, as a man of strong prejudices, or at any rate of very fixed opinions about certain matters, be avers that no part of the real estate devised shall ever be used or let for the purpose of manufacturing or selling intoxicating beverages, nor of tobacco in any of its forms. Mr. Skelton began life by working on a Bucks

County, Penn., farm and in a quarry. When his father died, he inherited nothing but the care of a large and dependent family. He went to Trenton and there served a three years' apprenticeship, and so became a good shoemaker, reading all the time and determining to be a physician. When he had put by about \$2,000-it took him seven years to do that-he entered the Jefferson Medical College, and after graduating, began to practise in Philadelphia. Many patients came, but they had little or no money, and Dr. Skelton was not the man to send them away. He had still to depend upon his shoemaking. A little discouraged he went back to Trenton, opened a sort of double shop, with an apothecary's stock upon one side and a stock of ladies' shoes upon the other, and so he was prepared to mend either soles or bodies. He gratuitously attended the poor; he was a warm advocate of the free school system; and he was appointed the first superintendent of the city schools. Then the Demerats, greatly to their credit, took him up, and sent him to Congress, where he is aid to have been "the same upright, scrupulous, plain citizen that he was in his shop at home." When he left the House he was talked Jersey, but he was not anxious for the forbade him to work any more. He still studied, and prepared and published a work on "The Immortality of the Soul as Sustained by Modern Discoveries," He also wrote upon " Heat, Light, Electricity and Magnetism," kept up his interest in scientific discoveries, and was all the time a small

shop-keeper in a small city. Here then was another man of the old Franklin type. The story of persistent endeavor, of prudence, and of success is repeated. Such a parrative will always be attractive, for its truth is more fascinating than any of the fictions which Dr. Skelton so much disliked. The particular moral is that a resolute nature controls circumstances, and makes opportunities if fortune loes not furnish them; but there are other suggestions of common sense, of self-control, and of generous impulses in the story, which the intelligent reader will recognize for himself.

The Republican party of Massachusetts having

achieved an existence of a quarter of a century, dating from the Worcester Convention of the 19th of July, 1854, proposes to celebrate the anniversary. An address giving the history of the antislavery opinion of the State, which would be mainly that of the Nation, ought to form a feature of the occasional exercises, and Charles Francis Adams would have been the man to prepare and deliver it. Now he will hardly be invited to do so, and would hardly accept the invitation of it were proffered. Next to him. Mr. Frank Bird would be a fit orator; but he toosuch are the many chances and changes of politics is also ineligible. Others who were foremost in the organization of the party are dead; but of the hving, Mr. Julius Rockwell, who was its first candidate for Governor, and who was badly beaten, is as competent to write its history as any person living. No account of it will be sufficient which does not do justice to its predecessors, the Free Soil and Liberty parties, of which it was the legitimate offspring. Nor should the strong anti-slavery sentiment which pervaded the old Whig and Democratic parties of Massachusetts in earlier days be forgotten. There were dubious and even disreputable coalitions in the State before the Anti-Slavery men were strong enough to go alone; temporary arrangements with the Democrats and Know-Nothings were set afoot; but for these the Republican party proper is not responsible. Its history will be valuable as showing that a great party can be started and maintained by an appeal to the popular conscience; for that was all which the Republicans in the beginning had to rely upon It may do no harm to remind those who now compose it of the remarkable historical fact. Now let the small bosses and petty official

thieves have a care! Governor Robinson has signed the bill which permits twenty-five freeholders in any town or incorporated village in this State, who believe that their taxes are not being honestly expended, to demand of the Supreme Court Justice for that district a summary investigation into the financial affairs of their local government. The Justice has the power to appoint an expert or experts to make the investigation, and can use all the suthority of his office to enforce his orders. One of the best features of the law is the way in which the cost of these inquiries is to be met. If the accusations are sustained, the delinquent officials pay the expenses, but if the freeholders have brought charges which cannot be made good, then their pockets must stand the consequences. This is practically the law which has done such execution in New-Jersey during the last year, and the people of this State owe its transfer to our statute-book to

for vehicles, and requiring them all to go Mr. Hamilton Fish, jr. It will be interesting to note the first instance of its use,

The season of Summer recreation being close at had a ticket entered through the cart-way, no hand, even if it has not already arrived, those one hindering him, and had fairly reached the | who are in quest of comfortable country quarters boat, when the gatekeeper ran after him and for the heated term will find valuable information in the advertising columns of THE TEIBUNE. The preparations for the entertainment and comfort of Summer boarders seem to have been ample; and there is a great choice of localities offered, whether the taste of the intending visitor be for the mountain, the farm or the sea-shere, or for some place near enough to admit of frequent visits to the city. There is a prospect of a somewhat more general flitting this Summer than usual, and as the whole comfort of the vacation-the long-looked-for holiday of the year-may be spoiled by an injudicious selection of a retreat, it will be wise for all concerned to seek their information through the best known medium.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

As a statesman, Spofford is rather quasi. Missing: The Republican who is not a stalwart. Hill is willing to let the dead past sleep awhile

The mere hint of another veto makes the Demo

crats shudder.

Isn't it about time for a fresh spasm of non-partisan reform in this city  $\P$ A large exodus of Hars of all colors would be a good thing for Louisiana-and for Spofford.

The Tilden Editorial Pap Bureau is at work, but it is turning out a feeble and watery article. General Butler is said to have promised to take

the stump for Ewing. It is an open question whether he or Ewing will be more injured. Once more the devoted Tilden editor is wrenching his intellect to prove that the Innocent has a backhone. The exact size of the barrel is a more ab

sorbing conundrum. New-York politics haven't warmed up much yet. One reason for the delay seems to be that both parties are waiting to see whether the Hon. Gideon Tucker is going to make things quake again by running for Governor.

It's a queer world! Here are the Deputy Democratic oracles declaring that David Davis has ruined his Presidential chances by voting for the Warner Silver bill. Did they everknow him to vote for any financial measure that wasn't soft? A great deal has been said about the unfitness of

the Southern negroes for the rights of freemen on account of their stupidity and ignorance, yet we are asked now to believe that Judge Spotlord has been fooled by them into making a National spectacle of himself. If they are stupid, what is the name of Spofford's trouble  $\bar{t}$ 

The only Democratic Congressmon from Massachusetts, Mr. Morse, has followed Fernando Wood's example and fled to Europe to get away from his party. He made no secret of his disgust, or of his belief that his party had cut its own throat. That chromo for the Democrat who is really happy about the condition of his party is still unclaimed.

It is a significant fact that the most ferocious soft-money organs in Obio have taken in their horns perceptibly since Ewing's nomination. They are obviously afraid to force the Greenback issue into the forefront of the canvass. The hard-money Democratic journals are talking about dropping the financial question altogether. They will have a good time doing that. It won't be dropped till election day, and then it will fall with the Democratic party under it.

The swearing circus in Washington ought not to break up till the pathetic appeal of the belligerent Johnson for a chance "to go fur" Murray "on de green" is granted. A fitting thing for this ridioulous committee of investigation to do would be to adjourn to the green, form a circle, and let the swearers "go fur" one another to their hearts' content. If the committee wishes to keep up to the level of its previous performances, this is about all there is left for it to do.

Evidences multiply that the German vote of Ohio will be cast almost solidly for Foster. The Editor of a German newspaper in Zanesville says if Ewing makes the canvass as a soft-money man he will neither vote for him por support him in his journal. He must make the canvass as a soft-money man, or clse lose the whole National vote, which will not be cast for him if he dodges that issue. Between the Germans and the Nationals the Democrats are, therefore, certain to come to grief, for what pleases one class will offend the other.

Jefferson Davis's speech before the Mississippi editors seems to have been carefully kept out of print, of as a candidate for Governor of New- for only brief summaries of it have appeared in the correspondence of the newspapers of adjoining place and would do nothing personally to States. In one of these he is represented as saying secure it. So the Hon. Charles Skelton, M. D., that Mississippi was once more governed by Missis-"I believe my avenger liveth." Job never said anything of the kind; but Mr. Davis's meaning is none the less clear. After saying that the women of the South had been the most resolute during the war, and that he had never seen one of them who was reconstructed, he added that the children of such women must rise to vindicate Southern princi-ples. This is, lamentably, the undiluted truta.

The quasi Louisiana swearer, who reconciled his performances in Washington and his practices as a preacher in Louisana by saying he was a Universalist, recalls an anecdote in the experience of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. He was travelling on a railroad train in a car with two young men, one of whom had been imbibing freely, and was talking in a strain of botsterous profanity. Struck after a time by the white cravat and reverend aspect of the Commodore, whom he mistook for a clergyman, he thus accested him: "I suppose, old man you think I'm going to hell sure?" "Well, I don' you think I'm going to nell sure?" "Well, I don't know," was the reply, "you seem to be a good deal of a fellow, and I guess you'll come out all right." Astonished almost into sobriety, the youth gazed at him a moment, and exclaimed: "Universalist, by

# PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Hendricks is taking a vacation rney in the South and Southwest.

The hero of Freiligrath's poem, "The Trumpet of Gravelotte," died in Haiberstadt, Germany, on the 22d of May. His name was August Brink-bank. President Hayes will attend both the Yale

and Princeton commencements. He does not now intend to leave Washington during the Summer; the month of September he will spend at Fremont, Ohio. Sadowa, the beautiful horse ridden by the

Emperor William at the battle of Koen'sgratz, has just died. Old see made her feeble and she had to be killed to spare her further sudering. The animal has been studed The fair Queen Kate, wife of Henry V. of England, received from Charles, her father, a missal which afterwards became the property of the three

succeeding Henrys. It has just been sold in Paris for \$15,200. There is a short but pathetic announcement in the English papers. Tennyson's sister-in-law, the widow of his brother Charles Tennyson Turner, has fol-

lowed her husband to the grave after an interval of a Mr. Alvan Clark, of Cambridge, the leader of the telescope makers of the world, is now seventy-size years old, and still full of energy and skill. For forty

years Mr. Clark was a portrait-painter, and earned \$20,000 by his art before he began his telescopic ex Sir Garnet Wolseley, who has now come to still higher honors and responsibilities, hardly looks the strong commander that he is. He has a very slender

figure, and there is something wonderfully pleasing rather than masterful about his expression. He has a bright face, gray hair and a quick, yet womanly eye. The civil list of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria is to be 600,000 francs a year-a very comfortable salary for an ex-second lieutenant of dragoons. He will not arrive at Sophia until the 18th inst. The "new

baked Prince," as the Vienna papers call him, has been busy in Berlin of late devising a new order of knight-hood, with which he will be prepard to decorate his subjects as soon as he arrives among them. The story of Regnault's celebrated picture of Salome is an interesting one. It was first simply an antitled head painted from a Roman model. One day Fortuny entered Regnault's studio when he was paint ing, and stood smoking and looking first at the picture and then at the model. Theu silently he walked acros the room, took down from the wall a great brass dish

ranged the drapery, and said: "Piece your canvas, paint her that way and call her Salome." Regnault followed the great Spaulard's advice, and Salome made Even the head of one of the oldest and

and a Turkish dagger, put them in the model's lap, ar

proudest princely families in Europe might well be proud of such a letter as Prince Johann Adolph Schwarzenberg received from the Emperor of Austria on the occasion